

PEKING REVIEW

6

February 9, 1973

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報

**Chairman Mao Meets Comrades
Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh**

**Peking Celebrates Signing of
Paris Agreement**

**China Supports Just Stand of
Royal Government of
National Union of Cambodia**

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Chairman Mao Meets Comrades Le Duc Tho And Nguyen Duy Trinh

MAO TSETUNG, the great leader of the Chinese people and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met with Le Duc Tho, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Special Adviser to Minister Xuan Thuy, Head of the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, and Nguyen Duy Trinh, Member of the Political Bureau of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the D.R.V.N. Government, at Chungnanhai in Peking on February 1.

Chairman Mao greeted the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms in his study. When Comrades Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh arrived in the company of Ambassador Ngo Thuyen, Chairman Mao extended a warm welcome to them and tightly clasped their hands.

Comrade Le Duc Tho said warmly: We have come to pay our respects and regards to you, Chairman Mao, and to express our deep gratitude to you and the Chinese Communist Party for giving us great help and encouragement in our war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Chairman Mao said to the Vietnamese comrades: Our help has been very little. We should thank you. It is you who have helped us. You have been fighting against U.S. imperialism for more than ten years. We have helped each other all along. Chairman Mao asked Comrades Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh to convey his regards to Comrades Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Vo Nguyen Giap and the Vietnamese people.

The cordial meeting lasted one hour and a half.

Taking part in the meeting were Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political



Chairman Mao shakes hands with Comrade Le Duc Tho.



Chairman Mao shakes hands with Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh.



Chairman Mao with Comrades Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh.

Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of the State Council; Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C.

Central Committee; Chi Peng-fei, Foreign Minister; and staff members Liang Feng, Wang Teh-yang and Tang Wen-sheng.

President Pompidou to Visit China

At the invitation of Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, President of the French Republic Georges Pompidou will pay an official visit to China beginning on September 11, 1973.

Announcement

In accordance with the People's Republic of China-United States Joint Communiqué of February 1972, Dr. Henry Kissinger, Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs, will visit the People's Republic of China from February 15 to 19, 1973, for concrete consultations with Chinese leaders to further the normalization of relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States and continue to exchange views on issues of common interest.

Visiting Nepalese Delegation

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's

Congress, on the morning of February 2 met with Ranganath Sharma, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the State Council of Nepal, and all members of the Nepalese State Council Delegation led by him. The delegation had come to China on the evening of January 30 for a friendship visit after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Chinese Red Cross Message for Icelandic People

The Red Cross Society of China sent a message to its Icelandic counterpart on January 25 expressing solicitous regard for the Icelandic people who have been affected by the recent volcano eruption. On February 2, Chinese Ambassador to Iceland Chen Tung handed over a donation of 150,000 yuan (RMB) from the Chinese Red Cross to Bjoern Tryggvason, President of the Icelandic Red Cross.

According to reports from the Icelandic capital Reykjavik, Helgafell Volcano on Heimaey, the biggest island of that country's Westman Islands, erupted early on the morning of January 23 after being dormant for more than 1,000 years. The eruption

has caused the worst damage in 1,100 years.

For Spring Festival Consumption

In addition to stocking markets in their own localities, trade departments in big industrial cities did their best to ship supplies in good time to other places, especially the countryside and remote areas, before the Spring Festival holidays on February 3-6 this year. Stations and wharves in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin were busier than ever before the festival.

In January, Peking shipped out large quantities of textile goods, enamel ware, canned food, cigarettes, wines, musical instruments, cultural and sports goods, clocks and watches, sewing machines, transistor radios and toys. Those for remote areas like Sinkiang, Chinghai, Ningsia, Heilungkiang, Inner Mongolia and Kwangsi and other areas inhabited by national minorities arrived on time. Compared with the corresponding period last year, goods from Shanghai—cotton cloth, chemical textiles, silk, aluminium pots, thermos flasks, soap, bicycles and watches—increased by a big margin. Up to January 20,

(Continued on p. 16.)

Peking: Celebrations by Comrades and Brothers

THE Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has said: "We are of the same family!" The late President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, described the profound friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples with his well-known expression "comrades and brothers." On the eve of the Spring Festival, which the people of the two countries joyfully observe once a year, Peking was honoured by the presence of Le Duc Tho, Special Adviser to the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Paris Conference, and Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the D.R.V.N. Government. The former had just concluded the Paris talks and the latter had just signed the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam.

Banquet for Vietnamese Comrades

On the evening of February 1, Premier Chou En-lai was host at a banquet in honour of the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms. The following afternoon, more than 10,000 people from all walks of life in the Chinese capital met in the Great Hall of the People to warmly celebrate, in the company of the distinguished Vietnamese guests, the signing of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam and the great victories won by the Vietnamese people in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. It was a meeting of "comrades and brothers."

What Comrade Chou En-lai Says

In an atmosphere of close unity at the banquet, Premier Chou described the formal signing of the Paris agreement as an auspicious occasion for the Vietnamese people as well as a major event bringing joy to the people of the whole world. Having recalled the course of events in the years following the 1954 Geneva Conference, the Premier pointed out: The signing of the agreement is another convincing proof of the fact that no force on earth can check this great historical trend, namely, countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution. In the world today, Premier Chou added, any country, however mighty a big power it may be, will definitely run up

against a wall if it attempts by force of arms to impose its will on the people of another country. It is an incontestable truth that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support, and that a just cause is bound to win while a war of aggression is doomed to failure. He added that the victorious Vietnamese people had set the most brilliant example and made the greatest contribution to the people of the world who are engaged in struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation.

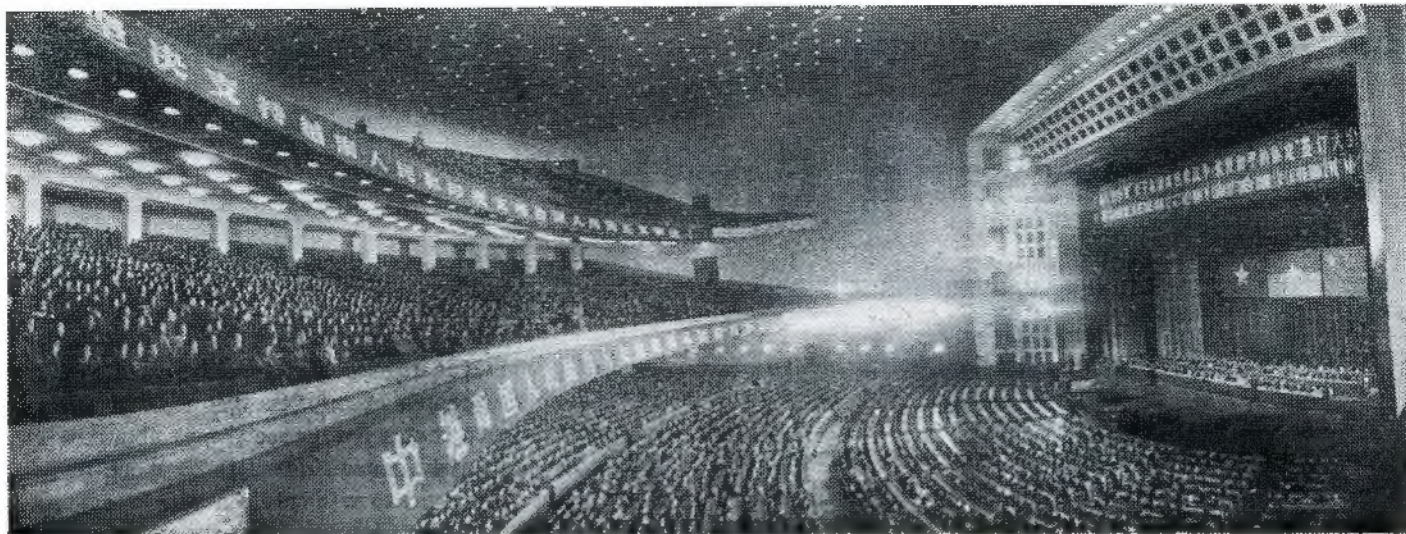
Premier Chou said: The Government of the D.R.V.N. and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the R.S.V.N. have both solemnly declared that they will strictly and fully implement all the provisions of the Paris agreement. It is our hope and demand that the U.S. Government and particularly the Saigon authorities will refrain from procrastination, expansion and sabotage but will also strictly observe and carry out all the provisions of the agreement so that words on paper may be turned into reality.

In his speech, the Premier mentioned the peoples of Cambodia and Laos who are carrying on heroic resistance in defence of the independence and sovereignty of their fatherlands. He expressed the conviction that their just struggles, too, would surely be crowned with great victory. He said the United States should stop all acts of aggression against these two countries.

Before concluding his speech, the Premier pointed out that the peoples of China and Viet Nam are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. He said that just as in the past during the difficult years of the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the Chinese people would continue to give all-out support and assistance to the just cause of the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples till complete victory.

What Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh Says

Speaking at the banquet, Nguyen Duy Trinh, D.R.V.N. Vice-Premier and concurrently Foreign Minister, attributed the Vietnamese people's victory in their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to the correct line of President Ho Chi



Minh and the Viet Nam Workers' Party of persevering in struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts; to the unity and the determination of the entire Party, army and people to fight and to win victory; and also to the enthusiastic support and enormous assistance given them by the socialist countries, nationalist countries and peace-loving and justice-upholding peoples all over the world.

The signing of the Paris agreement, he said, marks a new turning point for the revolution in Viet Nam, laying a solid basis for the Vietnamese people to continue to go forward and record further victories, and to complete the national democratic revolution throughout the country. But, Nguyen Duy Trinh went on, the tasks facing the entire Vietnamese people both in the north and the south are difficult as well as complicated; to accomplish them, the Vietnamese people must mainly rely on their own strength, and at the same time it is highly necessary to obtain further, enormous support and assistance from the socialist countries and brothers and friends all over the world.

Before proposing a toast at the end of his speech, Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh spoke highly of the close relations between Viet Nam and China. He said that the January 29, 1973 message with the fine words from the leading comrades of the Chinese Party and state to the leading comrades of the Vietnamese Party and state congratulating them on the formal signing of the Paris agreement was a great encouragement to the Vietnamese people in both zones.

Mass Rally in Peking

A mass celebration meeting was held on February 2, the day after the welcoming banquet. Peking had its

second snowfall that day since winter set in. While snow was falling outside, the Great Hall of the People was warm in an atmosphere of unity, victory and militancy. In addition to Comrades Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh, D.R.V.N. Ambassador Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang of the Republic of South Viet Nam and other distinguished Vietnamese guests, the rally was attended by Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Sarin Chhak, the Cambodian Foreign Minister, and Madame Sarin Chhak; General and Madame Duong Sam Ol; Thiounn Mumm, Thiounn Prasith and other Cambodian ministers.

Sitting together with the distinguished guests on the rostrum were Chinese Party and government leaders Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Yeh Chien-ying, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing and other comrades.

On the backdrop of the rostrum hung the national flag of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the official flag of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the national flag of the People's Republic of China. Facing the rostrum were two huge streamers inscribed with the slogans "Resolute support for the just cause of the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples!" and "Long live the great friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples!"

Wu Teh, Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, presided over the rally. Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party,

addressed the audience which had come to the rally with great respect for the Vietnamese people.

What Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Says

The Vietnamese people, Comrade Chang Chun-chiao said, had waged long and valiant struggles for the independence of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation. For more than the past decade, they had carried on an extremely arduous fight against U.S. imperialism, displaying a dauntless heroism. U.S. imperialism had failed to obstruct the triumphant advance of the Vietnamese people although its strategists worked out wild schemes of so-called "special warfare," "local warfare," "Vietnamization" and so on and resorted to all kinds of brutal means of aggression. The courageous war of resistance, which lasted more than ten years, and the innumerable trials of combat show that the Vietnamese people are the vanguard of the contemporary national-liberation struggle and are worthy of the name of heroes fighting for independence and freedom.

Referring to the formal signing of the Paris agreement, Comrade Chang Chun-chiao said its signing has created conditions for the Vietnamese people to solve their own internal problems free from external armed intervention and opened up prospects for the realization of peace, independence, unity, democracy and prosperity in Viet Nam.

The Vietnamese people, he went on, have through fighting set a brilliant example for the people of the whole world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles; they have thus convincingly proved the truth that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."

Now that the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam has been signed, the people of the whole world sincerely hope that the Vietnamese people may henceforth have real independence and peace. Comrade Chang Chun-chiao went on to say that all acts which run counter to and violate the agreement ought to be checked in good time and all provisions of the agreement should be scrupulously observed and carried out.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Chang Chun-chiao extolled the profound revolutionary friendship between the peoples of China and Viet Nam forged in the long anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. The Chinese people, he said, will as always follow Chairman Mao's teaching that "the 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area," unite with the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples, continue to support and assist the

just causes of the Vietnamese and the other Indochinese peoples till complete victory.

What Comrade Le Duc Tho Says

Le Duc Tho, Special Adviser to the D.R.V.N. Government Delegation, was the next to take the floor. The Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, he pointed out, is the longest and hardest struggle with great victories in their history of national liberation. It is also the fiercest war of national liberation in the history of the world's oppressed nations. U.S. imperialism, he added, was compelled to negotiate with Viet Nam only after it had waged a war of aggression in Viet Nam for 13 years, spending billions upon billions of dollars on the war, and after all its strategies and tactics had met with ignominious failure. And the signing of the Paris agreement was the result of nearly five years of hard and tense talks, he said.

This agreement, said Comrade Le Duc Tho, has laid a political and juridical basis for the struggle of the entire Vietnamese people to continue to advance and score still greater victories and to complete the national democratic revolution throughout the country.

The successful conclusion of the Vietnamese people's war of resistance marks a new turning point for the Vietnamese revolution, he said. However, it is only an initial victory. The people in both zones, north and south, still have to wage a hard and complicated struggle before they can reach their goal of building a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous Viet Nam.

Dwelling on the struggle waged by the people of the other two Indochinese countries, Comrade Le Duc Tho expressed the confidence of the Vietnamese people that the Lao people under the banner of the Lao Patriotic Front and the Cambodian people under the banner of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia will achieve splendid victories in their wars of resistance.

Comrade Le Duc Tho said that the D.R.V.N. and China are two brother socialist countries and two close neighbours. The two peoples have a long, traditional solidarity and friendship, as the beloved President Ho Chi Minh said: "Profound is the friendship between Viet Nam and China, who are both comrades and brothers," or as respected Chairman Mao has said: "We are of the same family!" During the hard days of struggle, the two peoples have shared weal and woe, and now they are sharing common joy in victory.

Both the speeches of Comrades Le Duc Tho and Chang Chun-chiao were punctuated with warm applause. The rally ended amid cheers, as silk banners were exchanged between the Chinese and Vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

Statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Vice-Prime Minister Khieu Samphan

Following is the January 26 statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; and Mr. Khieu Samphan, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of the R.G.N.U.C. and Commander-in-Chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces:

TODAY, the war in Viet Nam is going to stop following the agreements between the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the United States of America. The Cambodian people and all the peoples of the world rejoice at it. On this occasion, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issue the following statement:

1. The Cambodian people, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia have always cherished and always cherish genuine peace. The Cambodian nation and people have always wished to live in peace, but since March 18, 1970, the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique hatched the coup d'etat to demolish the independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia and to launch the most barbarous aggression against it.

2. At present, thanks to the strenuous and heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, prospects of peace appear in Viet Nam. The objective of the Cambodian nation and people, who have been struggling to this day, is only to restore peace in Cambodia on the basis of genuine independence, sovereignty and freedom. For this, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia declare before international opinion that as for the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the solution for settling the Cambodian problem and stopping this atrocious war in Cambodia can be found only in the application of the March 23, 1970 five-point declaration of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the N.U.F.C.

3. The Cambodian people, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia are convinced that all the peoples of the world including the American people will support this just struggle and this reasonable stand.

4. The Cambodian people, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia appeal to the Vietnamese, Lao, Chinese and Korean peoples, to all other peoples of the world including the American people and to all the friendly countries who cherish peace, justice and freedom to oppose the aggressive plans of the U.S. imperialists for destroying the liberated zone and massacring the Cambodian people, and to put a stop to their barbarous crimes of genocide.

In Hanoi for the Tet Festival

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and his wife Princess Monique Sihanouk arrived in Hanoi on January 30 to spend the Spring Festival holidays there at the invitation of the D.R.V.N. President Ton Duc Thang.

When Samdech Sihanouk and his party left Peking for Hanoi, they were seen off at the airport by Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese government leaders.

Welcoming the Cambodian royal couple at the Guest House, the Vietnamese President expressed his joy at the visit of the distinguished Cambodian guests who had arrived immediately after the signing of the Paris agreement. He described the conclusion of the agreement as a very great victory for the Vietnamese people, the militant solidarity between the peoples of the three Indochinese countries and all of progressive mankind. While expressing gratitude for the invaluable support given by Samdech Sihanouk, the R.G.N.U.C. and the Cambodian people to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people, President Ton Duc Thang wished the Cambodian people still greater success in their fight for the liberation of their fatherland.

In reply, Samdech Sihanouk thanked the Vietnamese President for his heartwarming wishes, which the Cambodian Head of State took as an encouragement to the Cambodian people who are fighting and winning victories.

Support the Just Stand of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator

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THE settlement of the Cambodian problem can be found only in the application of the March 23, 1970 five-point declaration of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. This was reiterated in a statement on January 26, 1973 by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; and Khieu Samphan, Member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of the R.G.N.U.C. and Commander-in-Chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces. The statement points out that the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia cherish genuine peace and that the aim of the Cambodian people's struggle is to realize peace based on genuine independence, sovereignty and freedom. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the solemn and just stand of the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C. as expressed in the statement.

The Cambodian people have always cherished peace, independence and freedom. The Kingdom of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk has consistently pursued the policy of peace, independence, neutrality and non-alignment. But the reactionary coup d'état staged by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique and the U.S. invasion of Cambodia sabotaged her independence and sovereignty and the peaceful life of her people. At a critical moment in the history of the Cambodian nation, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk issued the solemn five-point declaration in which he, in his capacity as Head of State of Cambodia, declared that the illegal Lon Nol rebel government is dissolved, that the Cambodian people are called on not

to recognize and carry out the so-called decrees and laws of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, that a new National Union Government will be established, that a National Liberation Army will be formed and that a National United Front of Cambodia will be set up. He called on the Cambodian people to wage armed struggle to liberate the country from the rule of the traitorous Lon Nol clique.

In the past three years, the Cambodian people have won extremely great victory in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The People's National Liberation Armed Forces under the leadership of the N.U.F.C. have grown into a staunch force in the course of fighting. The greater part of Cambodia's territory and over 5 million of the country's 7 million people have been liberated. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has the warm support of the Cambodian people and enjoys high international prestige. As for the Lon Nol clique, it has been repudiated by the Cambodian people and become extremely isolated both at home and abroad. Facts have fully proved that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point declaration expresses the will of the Cambodian people and conforms with the national interests of Cambodia.

The Chinese people have always stood on the side of the Cambodian people and will continue to firmly support to the end the just struggle waged by the Cambodian people under the leadership of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. The situation in Cambodia and Indochina today is most favourable to the Cambodian people's struggle. We are deeply convinced that with the support of the other Indochinese peoples and the people of the world and by persevering in struggle, the Cambodian people will win victory and realize their national aspirations for an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia.

(February 1)

Warm Congratulations on Signing of Paris Agreement

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, recently sent separate messages to Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; and to Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, warmly congratulating them on the initialling of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam. Both messages read as follows:

"On the occasion of the initialling of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam, please accept our very warm congratulations. The conclusion of the agreement is due to the unyielding struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people who do not fear any obstacle or sacrifice in defence of the independence and freedom of their country. The persevering spirit of the Vietnamese people has won the admiration of the peoples of the world including the Cambodian people.

"We take this opportunity to reaffirm to you the firm determination of the Cambodian people: In face of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, they will always make efforts to strengthen their militant solidarity and fraternal friendship with the brotherly Vietnamese people in conformity with the spirit of the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples."

Prince Souphanouvong

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, on January 28 sent separate messages to President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong, and to President Nguyen Huu

Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat warmly congratulating them on the signing of the Paris agreement.

The message to Ton Duc Thang and Pham Van Dong said:

"After decades of struggle full of hardships, difficulties and sacrifices to defend their country against the aggressors several times stronger than themselves, especially in the recent confrontation with the enemy, the most dangerous and cunning foe of progressive mankind and the possessor of most powerful economic and military potentiality, the Vietnamese people have scored splendid victories, compelled the enemy to end his criminal war of aggression in the whole of Viet Nam and recognize her people's fundamental national rights.

"This is a historic victory for not only the Vietnamese people but also the national-liberation movements against U.S. imperialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This is a pride and an honour for progressive mankind, and a powerful encouragement to the Lao people in their continuous struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their flunkies."

"As comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe with the Vietnamese people for some 30 years now, the Lao people warmly wish them many more and greater successes in the defence of peace, in healing the wounds of war and building their country.

"The Lao Patriotic Front and the Lao people will carry on their struggle to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, united and prosperous Laos, and will continue joining the fraternal Vietnamese and Khmer peoples in turning Indochina into a genuinely independent and peaceful peninsula."

The message to Nguyen Huu Tho and Huynh Tan Phat said:

"The agreement has ended the brutal aggression of the U.S. imperialists, compelled all the aggressor troops to withdraw from south Viet Nam, and made an important contribution to the restoration of peace and independence in Indochina and the safeguarding of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Therefore it is not only the success of the Vietnamese people, the success of a small country united under the correct and clear-sighted leadership to fight and to defeat U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of imperialism of our time, but also the success of the militant solidarity among the

three Indochinese peoples and of the common cause for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress in the world."

"We warmly welcome this peace agreement and hope that the parties concerned will seriously implement it to ensure the peace, independence, democracy, reunification and territorial integrity of Viet Nam.

"I take this opportunity to express our deep thanks to the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the R.S.V.N. and the south Vietnamese people for their precious support and assistance to the Lao people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. I reaffirm the Lao people's firm support to the Vietnamese people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, national concord and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

President Kim Il Sung and Premier Kim Il

Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council, on January 30 sent separate messages to President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong, and to President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat warmly congratulating them on the signing of the Paris agreement.

The message to Ton Duc Thang and Pham Van Dong said:

"The signing of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam is a great victory of the Vietnamese people attained in the heroic struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and a brilliant victory of the world peace-loving people. This also constitutes an ignominious defeat for the U.S. imperialists.

"The Vietnamese people made a great contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the cause of world peace by defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors and winning a historic victory.

"We heartily wish the fraternal Vietnamese people new success in the future struggle for healing the war wounds, promoting socialist construction and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country, while consolidating the victory achieved in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

The message to Nguyen Huu Tho and Huynh Tan Phat said:

"The signing of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam is a great victory of the south Vietnamese people in the protracted and ar-

duous struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and a shining victory of the entire anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces in Asia and the rest of the world and an irrevocable, miserable defeat of the U.S. imperialists.

"The historic victory of the south Vietnamese people showed once again convincingly that no imperialist force of aggression can subdue a people who have valiantly risen in the sacred struggle for freedom and independence with arms in their hands and greatly contributed to the liberation struggle of the world oppressed nations and the cause of peace.

"We sincerely wish the fraternal south Vietnamese people fresh success in future in the struggle to consolidate their victory in the righteous struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, carry the national-liberation revolution through to completion and attain the peaceful reunification of the country."

Comrade Hoxha, President Lleshi And Chairman Shehu

Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour; Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania; and Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, on January 31 sent separate messages to the Party and state leaders of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, and to the leaders of the Republic of South Viet Nam Nguyen Huu Tho and Huynh Tan Phat warmly congratulating them on the signing of the Paris agreement.

The message to the D.R.V.N. leaders said:

"Under the powerful and constant blows of the heroic armed struggle of the valiant and unconquerable Vietnamese people in the north and the south of the country, the United States of America was compelled at last to accept the withdrawal of its aggressive troops and military bases from south Viet Nam, to put an end to the grave acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, to recognize the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination. This is a great victory of the fraternal Vietnamese people which the Albanian people heartily greet.

"The Albanian people have always followed with special attention and admiration the just, many-year-long struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their servants for the realization of their lofty national aspirations: the defence of the north, the liberation of the south and the reunification of the homeland. With their protracted

people's war, with the legendary battles, arms in hand, of the valiant fighters of south Viet Nam and with the unconquerable resistance in the north of the country to the barbaric bombings and other crimes of the U.S. aggressors, the heroic Vietnamese people added a most brilliant page to the history of their struggles for freedom and independence.

"The Vietnamese people, in militant unity with the Cambodian and Lao people and having the internationalist solidarity of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world, caused heavy and successive defeats to the greatest and most barbarous imperialist power of our time, the U.S.A., and showed to the entire world that a people, however small in number they may be, are invincible when fighting for a just cause."

"Under the serious conditions created by the U.S. armed aggression against their fatherland, the fraternal people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and their Government, met all the extraordinary difficulties and continued their tireless work for the construction of socialism with rare bravery and self-denial.

"The U.S. imperialists and their collaborators and tools, just as in the past, will try, with tricks and other means, to raise numerous difficulties and obstacles on the road of the Vietnamese people for the complete realization of the high national aspirations to live a free and independent life in their unified homeland. We are firmly convinced that the heroic Vietnamese people, united as one man in the north and the south of the country and with the determination and courage that characterize them, will frustrate all the efforts of the enemies against their freedom and national independence.

"On this occasion, we once more assure you that the Albanian people, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania will always remain, just as hitherto, on the side of the heroic Vietnamese people in weal and woe. We heartily wish the fraternal people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam new successes in the building of socialism and in their efforts for the complete triumph of their just cause."

The message to the R.S.V.N. leaders said:

"The National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have, with courage, wisdom and far-sightedness, led the people of south Viet Nam from victory to victory, enjoy great respect and admiration and indisputable prestige at home and abroad and are the only true representative of the entire people of south Viet Nam. We point out once more that the Government of the People's Republic of Albania recognizes the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam as the only lawful government in south Viet Nam, that it will, just as hitherto, maintain and develop with it relations of friendship and close co-operation, and that it does not recognize the puppet

Saigon regime which is seeking to impose itself on the people of south Viet Nam.

"The Albanian people, the Albanian Party of Labour and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania, which have always remained on the side of the just liberation struggle of the people of south Viet Nam, will support, with all power, their efforts for the realization of their noble national aspirations."

President Ceausescu and Chairman Maurer

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently sent separate messages to the Party and state leaders of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, and to the leaders of the Republic of South Viet Nam Nguyen Huu Tho and Huynh Tan Phat.

The message to the D.R.V.N. leaders said:

"We are hailing with particular satisfaction the conclusion of this agreement which stands for a historic victory won by the Vietnamese people through their heroic fight against imperialist aggression and for the defence of the homeland's independence and sovereignty and of their national being.

"All developments in Viet Nam have shown that there is no powerful force in the world capable of defeating a people determined to defend their sacred right to a free, independent and dignified life and to build their destinies in keeping with their will."

"By the staunchness and the lofty spirit of sacrifice they displayed, the Vietnamese people have earned the sympathy and respect of all nations in the world and have benefited by tremendous support from the socialist countries and the peace-loving forces everywhere."

"The Romanian Communist Party as well as the Government and people of our country reaffirm their solidarity with the national aspirations of the Vietnamese people, and their internationalist support for the building of a free and independent life in Viet Nam, for the homeland's remaking in the work of socialist construction and for the homeland's reunification."

The message to the R.S.V.N. leaders said:

"The developments in Viet Nam which led to the signing of the agreement demonstrate that no force in the world can bring to submission a people determined to make all sacrifices in defence of its national being, freedom and dignity. Through the heroism and staunchness they have displayed, the Vietnamese people have won the admiration of all peoples the world over, enjoying multilateral support from them."

What a Shoulder-Pole Can Teach

DURING the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, a new Party committee was set up in Wuyi County in east China's coastal province of Chekiang. To celebrate the occasion, the commune members of the Hsutsun Production Brigade presented each of the committee members with a bamboo shoulder-pole which the local people use for carrying loads. The leading group considered the gesture to be of special significance. Linking their study of theory with practice, all the committee members made conscientious efforts to improve their work.

Six Chinese characters "Always be full of revolutionary vitality" were written on the poles in red. For the committee members to comprehend the full impact of these simple words involved a process of enhancing their understanding.

In the beginning, they thought that the shoulder-poles indicated that the masses hoped they would retain the revolutionary style of hard struggle and not become divorced from manual labour. So discussion during the county Party committee's first plenary session led from shoulder-poles to cadres' participation in collective productive labour. The meeting decided accordingly on a system of study, taking part in manual labour and "open-door rectification movements" at regular periods to listen to the masses' criticisms.

Doing Investigation

They had a brief check-up in 1971 on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's May 7th Directive. One of the main provisions in the directive is for cadres to take part in collective productive labour. In China, cadres of the Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. Only by taking part in collective productive labour can the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. The county Party committee members went to Hsutsun Brigade to work with the peasants on a rainy day. In the evening, they held a forum with the commune and brigade cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants. They discussed their gains from taking part in manual labour since they received the shoulder-poles, and asked the peasants to give their comments. Those committee members who had not done as well as the others expressed their determination to improve.

How did the peasants react? They were satisfied, but not completely. After this, the brigade's poor and

lower-middle peasants sent each committee member a pair of straw sandals, with the comment: "We hope that you county committee members will not only take part in manual labour but help us solve problems."

This gave the committee members food for thought. Gradually, they understood the meaning. The peasants hoped the straw sandals would remind them to walk out of their offices more regularly to be among the masses, to discover and help solve various problems in the work.

Beginning with Hsutsun, they visited poor and lower-middle peasants in their homes to have heart-to-heart talks with them. The brigade had been doing its work quite well, yet when the committee members went deep among the masses they discovered not a few problems and defects. Their investigation enabled them to help more effectively.

At that time, the leading members were studying Lenin's *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*. In a discussion session during their study, they brought up the incidents of the shoulder-poles and straw sandals, and came to a new understanding of the meaning of these gifts from the angle of ideological line.

Lenin pointed out: "Are we to proceed from things to sensation and thought? Or are we to proceed from thought and sensation to things? The first line, i.e., the materialist line, is adopted by Engels. The second line, i.e., the idealist line, is adopted by Mach." The committee members realized that, in practical work, one either carried out the materialist line or the idealist line. Advocating the good style of going deep into reality and among the masses was doing things in accordance with dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Whether or not to maintain this style of work involved a struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist apriorism. It is imperative to follow the great teachings of Lenin and Chairman Mao and actively participate in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, do conscientious investigation and study and proceed from objective reality in forming ideas and opinions and working out measures and plans. Only in this way could they carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and do their work well.

Analysing Things

Now they went to the grass-roots level with deeper ideological understanding. Situated as it was in a mountainous area, Wuyi County had low grain yields

Average per-*mu* yield was always below the target set by the state. Yet the Yehshantou Production Team on top of a mountain, with lower temperatures, less sunshine and poor conditions for water conservancy, reaped over 1,000 *jin* per *mu* for one crop. This was a result of the efforts of the peasants led by a county Party committee member named Tu Chin-ti. They had levelled hilltops to build terraced fields with fertile soil brought up from below. On discovering this advanced experience, the county Party committee determined to popularize it.

A series of meetings were convened calling on other communes and brigades in the mountainous areas to learn from Yehshantou's experience. But the results were not satisfactory. Why? The committee members tried to analyse the reason with the help of their theoretical study.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Fully to reflect a thing in its totality, to reflect its essence, to reflect its inherent laws, it is necessary through the exercise of thought to reconstruct the rich data of sense perception, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside, in order to form a system of concepts and theories—it is necessary to make a leap from perceptual to rational knowledge." The committee members came to understand that they should combine analysis with investigation. Only then could they see beneath phenomena to

grasp the essence of things, and gain initiative in guiding the work. The reason why Yehshantou's experience had not been widely adopted was that the county Party committee had not analysed the team's experience. It had only publicized the team's particular way of building terraced fields, but had failed to grasp the fundamental factor which had spurred the peasants on. That is, it had failed to grasp the essence of the thing. Conditions in the various communes and brigades were different, so Yehshantou's particular way of building fields could not be duplicated in other places.

The committee members went to Yehshantou once again and analysed its situation together with the team's cadres and masses. They learnt the team's fundamental experience: Full attention to education of commune members in ideology and political line had boosted their determination to work hard and change nature; the cadres had played a leading role in setting a good example and, most fundamental of all, had conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policies.

After this the county Party committee member went to investigate and analyse the basic situation of the different communes and brigades in the mountainous areas. Now they were in a position to popularize Yehshantou's experience by adopting appropriate measures suited to the particular conditions of each place. Thus, through the combined efforts of cadres and commune members, grain output was raised by a big margin.

On the Peking Stage

LIVELY and colourful theatrical performances were given by Peking's professional artists as well as amateurs from factories, people's communes and schools during the traditional Spring Festival holidays (from February 3 to 6 this year). Many items popular among the audiences were selected from presentations at last year's National Day gala parties in Peking celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Some are in the just-published book compiled by the Editorial Board of the "Literature and Art Series" of the Cultural Group under the State Council.

Mass Creative Activities

With unstinted help from professionals, the worker, peasant and sol-

dier masses have created quite a number of new works with a strong flavour of real life. All take their themes from the authors' day-to-day work and struggle and have artistic touch.

Women Textile Workers, a dance produced by amateur artists of the Peking Vinylon Factory, is typical of what has been achieved in mass creative activities. Inspired by their rehearsal of some episodes from the dance-drama *The Red Detachment of Women*, one of the model revolutionary theatrical works, they tried to use ballet movements to bring out the process of spinning and weaving and express their lofty aspirations of "weaving bright clouds to cover the sky." The dancers' vigorous move-



ments reveal the labour enthusiasm which the textile workers have displayed since 1968 when they greatly increased the factory's designed capacity in six months through mass technical innovations.

As the curtain rises, the women workers constantly change their ballet formations to imitate various spinning and weaving processes. Now they stand on tiptoe in one line each rapidly turning a spool of yarn, symbolizing the whirling spindles, and then they form lines of three each as imaginary spinning frames,



The dance Women Textile Workers.
Sketch by Miao Ti

life of armymen and people into dramatic conflicts and typical instances and assimilates many dance movements of Peking opera and folk dances in Shantung Province and other places.

The story is about some soldiers who come to a mountain village during field manoeuvres and put up at an elderly peasant woman's home. While fetching water for her, a young soldier who tries to carry four buckets instead of two in one trip breaks the shoulder-pole. On one side of the stage, he is seen making a new pole in the moonlight; on the other side, the old woman's silhouette appears on the window paper carefully stitching a pair of shoes for the soldier, whose shoes are worn out after the march.

When day breaks, the soldiers leave the village. Half way up the distant mountain, they discover the new shoes which the old woman tucked under the strap of the young soldier's knapsack without his knowing it. Deeply moved, they look back with emotion at the village. Meanwhile she and the villagers after seeing the troops off find the new shoulder-pole left by the young soldier. With the old woman in the centre, they form another moving tableau of the love the masses feel for the soldiers. These pantomime scenes vividly reveal the close relationship between the army and people, like fish and water.

Delivering Grain is a lyrical dance created by the teachers and students of the art department of the Central Institute for Nationalities after they had settled for a period of time in a Tai and Chingpo autonomous *chou* in southwestern China's Yunnan

Province. It sings the praise of the unity and mutual assistance between the peasants of two different nationalities. A group of Tai women are caught in a downpour while carrying grain to be delivered to the state. At this moment, some Chingpo girls run into them on their way to pick tea. They immediately remove their straw hats and cover the basketfuls of grain. Though the girls are all soaked when the rain is over, the grain is intact. To express their joy, they dance jubilantly. Performed by 12 gaily costumed dancers of seven nationalities, it uses graceful dance movements to show the life of the minority peoples.

Varied Artistic Forms and Styles

All these and other new items represent different artistic forms and styles. Apart from dances, there are also songs, music, ballads, acrobatics, puppet shows and others. They are the result of implementing Chairman Mao's principles of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old to bring forth the new."

A chorus accompanied by a one-string fiddle in *The Man With Iron Will, the Standard-Bearer*—a new ballad composed and presented by young peasant amateurs—portrays episodes from the life of the late Wang Kuo-fu, an outstanding rural cadre on Peking's outskirts. It tells how he firmly resisted the scheme to distribute collectively owned land, draught animals and farm implements among the peasant households, which was aimed at restoring capitalism. Drawing on their own experience, the peasant composers from Wang Kuo-fu's native village selected

with the leading dancer operating between them. At the conclusion, they spread out the colourful woven fabrics and execute a quick series of pirouettes and leaps to express the textile workers' joy and sense of pride.

A dance by peasants of Tahsing County in Peking's southern suburbs reflects the people's mental outlook from a different angle. Through dance movements depicting the sunning, sieving, winnowing and sacking of grain coupled with singing, 12 women dancers show the audience the meticulous care with which peasants prepare surplus grain for delivery to the state and storing after a bumper harvest. *Sunning Surplus Grain* has the significant theme that the peasants throughout the country who are farming the land in the interest of the revolution are storing reserve grain in the eventuality of a war of aggression launched by foreign enemies.

Professionals Go Deep Into Life

The life of the masses is the inexhaustible source of literature and art. Literary and art workers have made big efforts to go deep into life and get into close contact with the masses. This has produced gratifying results in creating the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers and reflecting their life and struggle.

Created by artists of the P.L.A. Railway Corps, the short dance-drama *Like Fish and Water* depicts the close relations between the people's army and the people. Containing unique artistic composition and arrangement, it crystallizes the daily



The dance Delivering Grain.

Sketch by Fa Nai-kuang



Bumper Harvest, traditional Chinese instrumental music.

typical instances of Wang's deeds and improved on the traditional way of presentation, thereby greatly enriching this popular art form that goes back several hundred years.

The traditional ballad accompanied by a one-string fiddle used to be sung by one person. He tapped an octagonal drum with his fingers to give the rhythm, while another performer accompanied the vocalist on the fiddle. The performance was relatively simple.

The new item is performed by eight girls. Clear elocution of solo singing and narrating are intertwined with group singing and narrating to the accompaniment of musical instruments (mainly Chinese, plus a viola). While absorbing some theatrical actions and dance movements, they also improve on the traditional style of singing. All these efforts result in giving lively expression to the serious struggle between the two lines waged by Wang Kuo-fu.

Traditional Chinese instrumental music *Bumper Harvest* shows how this folk art form has been inherited and developed. With gongs and drums as the main instruments, the composers elaborate on Chekiang, Kiangsu and Kwangtung folk music and Peking opera music, making the varied and lively rhythm of gongs and drums the special feature of the music. What with the proper insertion of orchestral music, it is cheerful and lively from beginning to end and full of national flavour, conveying the jubilation of peasants reaping a good harvest and working on the threshing grounds.

Women Militia on the Grasslands gives fuller expression to dances in the Mongolian style by blending the dance movements of folk dances, Peking opera and ballet. Solo, duet and group dances present lifelike portrayals of a contingent of dauntless militiawomen training and patrolling the Mongolian grasslands.

The dancers perform well-executed movements, as if they were on horseback. They gallop, slashing with sabres or shooting, and they trot on keeping a sharp look-out. Caught in a raging storm, a young militia girl suddenly falls off her horse. The company leader helps her lasso her steed and catch up with the others. As the sky clears, they resume their military drill.

Local Operas Adapted From Revolutionary Peking Operas

Another characteristic of the recent showing in Peking is that some of the modern revolutionary Peking operas, born during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which create the typical images of contemporary proletarian heroes have been adapted into local operas with their own dialect and folk melodies. Among those staged in the last few months are *Song of the Dragon River* presented as Hopei clapper tunes and a pingchu opera version of *Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy*. Solos of arias from the adapted Shansi opera *The Red Lantern* and Honan opera *Shachiapang* are greatly welcomed by theatre-goers.

There are over 100 kinds of local operas in China. To date, over 100 troupes in many of these operas have presented items adapted from modern Peking operas. Adaptation has promoted the reform of local operas with respect to style of singing, acting and music so as to fit in with the new revolutionary content still better.

(Continued from p. 4.)

44,200 tons had been shipped from Tientsin. Not only was the quantity increased, there were more varieties than in 1972. Traditional daily-use products made specially for minority peoples were not neglected.

To meet needs better, trade departments paid great attention to investigation and study. Last year Peking's trade workers went to more than 20 provinces, municipalities and

autonomous regions to solicit opinions on daily-use industrial goods produced in Peking. Personnel from the Peking Textile Company and the Peking Printing and Dyeing Mill went to factories, mines and rural people's communes in remote areas to hold forums discussing their 200 designs for printed cloth. This helped make the goods suit requirements.

Workers and staff in the trade departments deemed the distribution

of goods for the Spring Festival a big thing in terms of the life of the masses. Starting from last year's final quarter, trade workers in Tientsin began to investigate and study needs together with factory workers and organize production specially for the festival.

Railways, inland navigation and other transport departments worked in close co-operation to send goods to different localities on time.

U.S. President's Budget Message

U.S. President Nixon delivered his 1974 (July 1, 1973 — June 30, 1974) budget message to the U.S. Congress on January 29.

The message says that budget receipts of the U.S. Federal Government in fiscal 1974 are estimated at 256 billion dollars, an increase of 31 billion over 1973; budget outlays in 1974 are expected to be 268.7 billion, an increase of 19 billion over 1973. This leaves a deficit of 12.7 billion dollars.

The U.S. President declared in his budget message that the U.S. Government is "determined to spend whatever is necessary for national security." The budget provides the U.S. Government with an 81.1 billion dollar "spending program for national defense" (direct military expenditure) in the next fiscal year, a jump of 4.7 billion dollars, or 6 per cent. over the estimated 76.4 billion for the current financial year. "Defense spending" accounts for 30 per cent of the total spending of the 1974 budget.

An AP report said: "The first peace-time defense budget in 12 years will be the biggest in history — in peace or war." "This will top the previous record of 79.9 billion in 1945, the last year of World War II." If the 3.1 billion dollars for "space research and technology" which are actually earmarked for military purposes are included, military spending in 1974 will total 84.2 billion dollars.

In the military spending in fiscal 1974, new warships, aircraft, tanks and other equipment account for 16.5 billion dollars, a rise of 900 million dollars over 1973.

USIS reported that in its "strategy of realistic deterrence" concept, the United States "henceforth will rely on such deterrents as the Minuteman-III intercontinental ballistic missile, missile-firing Polaris and Poseidon submarines and strategic but conventional intercon-

tinental bombers as the strength principle supporting the partnership and negotiations phases of the Nixon doctrine." To improve this "deterrent force," it said, "7,400 million dollars have been allocated in the fiscal 1974 budget for the Trident submarine program, the B-1 intercontinental bomber (replacing the B-52) and the Minuteman-III."

According to AP, the 1974 budget would allocate 2.4 billion dollars to the Atomic Energy Commission which is responsible for the production of nuclear war-heads for missiles and other weapons.

In addition to beefing up the strategic nuclear striking forces, Nixon proposed further modernization of conventional army, navy, marine and air force elements with improved weapons. He said: "While the strategic nuclear power of the United States and the Soviet Union is in approximate balance, it is unrealistic to expect that the risk of escalation to strategic nuclear war will deter either aggression with conventional forces or against smaller countries." Nixon added that the United States, while awaiting mutual and balanced reduction of forces in Europe, would continue to maintain solid conventional forces. This was to be the case in particular for the navy.

Prior to his budget message, Nixon, in a radio and television address to the nation on January 28, said that the 1974 budget is "a true peace-time budget." While greatly enlarging military spending, this "true peace-time budget" cuts spending for social welfare in order to "hold down federal spending." A Reuter report said that Nixon had announced plans to scrap 70 federal aid programmes in such areas as education, job training and urban community development.

In the budget message Nixon stressed: "Instead of operating primarily as a stimulus, the budget must now guard against inflation." He believed that "the surest way to avoid inflation or higher taxes or both is for the Congress to join me in a concerted effort to control federal spending."

Since the fifth U.S. postwar economic crisis in August 1969, the U.S. Government has been resorting to a deficit financial policy of increased government spending to stimulate the economy. Although, in some respects, this has stimulated the economy, increased spending has brought about huge deficits and a more menacing inflation which further weakens U.S. foreign trade and credit in the dollar. Moreover, the "inflationary boom" (false prosperity) resulting from the excessive artificial stimulus to the economy is bound to hasten the outbreak of another economic crisis. The U.S. President's budget message reflects the anxiety of the U.S. Government to ease inflation by controlling government spending.

Foreign Trade Deficit Hits Record High

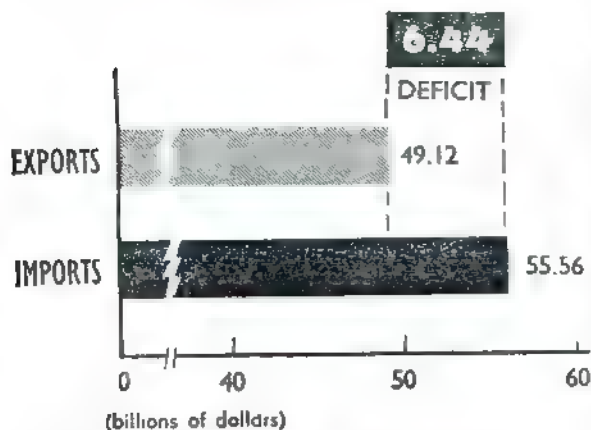
U.S. foreign trade deficit in 1972 soared to a record 6.440 million dollars, more than three times the 1971 figure. This was disclosed by the U.S. Department of Commerce on January 24.

Despite a 13 per cent increase last year in the volume of U.S. exports, totalling 49,120 million dollars, its

volume of imports nevertheless swelled by 22 per cent to the tune of 55,560 million dollars. Hence, the yawning gap.

December 1972 saw the biggest deficit the nation had seen since June that year; by then U.S. foreign trade had been running in the red for 15 months at a stretch. In that month,

1972 U.S. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS



foreign trade showed an unfavourable balance of 560 million dollars with imports amounting to 5,030 million dollars as against exports reaching 4,470 million dollars.

During the long span of 81 years between 1889 and 1970, U.S. foreign trade enjoyed an active balance. This was especially so in the years immediately following World War II. Thanks to the economic strength it had built up in the war, the United States succeeded in achieving a dominant position in the capitalist world market. By 1947, its share in the export trade of the capitalist world was as large as 32.4 per cent. In the 25 years from 1945 to 1970, it amassed a total trade surplus of 96,300 million dollars. From 1956 to 1965, its annual trade surpluses reached an average of 5,000 to 6,000 million dollars. It is with these large foreign trade surpluses that the United States in these years was able to meet its huge deficits in the balance of international payments.

Since the late 1950s, the U.S. hegemonic position in the capitalist world trade has been steadily on the decline as a result of the relative weakening of its economic strength and the relative growth of the economic strength of Western Europe and Japan.

From 1968 to 1970, the average annual U.S. trade surpluses dropped to about 2,200 million dollars. Then, in 1971, U.S. foreign trade was 2,014.1 million dollars in the red, its first annual trade deficit since 1888. The year 1971 saw a decline in the

U.S. share of capitalist world exports to 14.1 per cent, whereas the share of the West European Common Market Six rose to 32.3 per cent; the Federal Republic of Germany alone boosted its share to 12.5 per cent. Japan, too, managed to raise its share from 0.4 per cent in 1947 to 7.7 per cent in 1971. Since 1965, the United States has failed to maintain its long-term favourable balance of trade with Japan and suffered a trade deficit. In 1972, the U.S. trade deficit exceeded 4,000 million dollars in its dealings with Japan and reached 750 million dollars with Western Europe where the United States had enjoyed long-term trade surpluses.

Although the U.S. Government has since 1971 made great efforts to reverse the trend of deterioration in foreign trade through a number of measures including the devaluation of the dollar in December 1971, these efforts have met with little success. On the contrary, 1972 was the worst year of all as far as U.S. foreign trade was concerned.

The U.S. Department of Commerce now forecasts a 1973 deficit of 3,000 to 4,000 million dollars unless Japan revalues its yen and other countries give the United States commercial concessions.

The U.S. Government has ascribed the deterioration of its foreign trade to the low parity of the Japanese yen and the tariff and no-tariff trade barriers erected by the West European Common Market, especially the protectionist policy in the trade of agricultural products within the Common Market. Accordingly, Washington is now urging Japan and the West European Common Market to make concessions in these aspects.

In point of fact, however, to quote the U.S. daily, the *Christian Science Monitor* (December

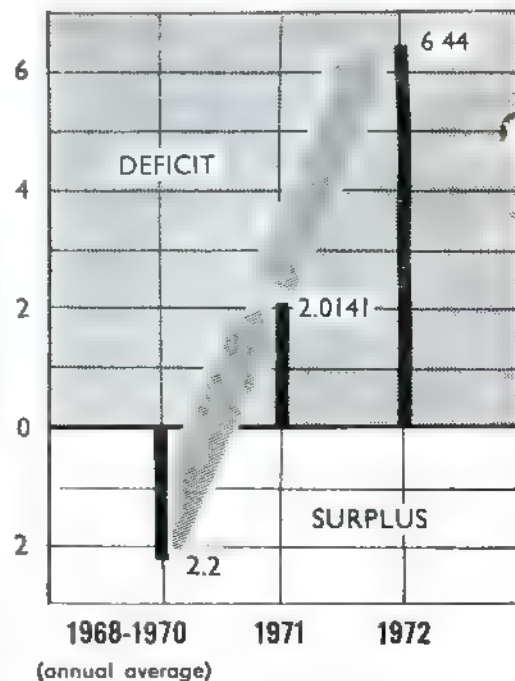
30, 1972), "Europe's tariffs are lower than America's. Only 13 per cent of Europe's tariffs on industrial goods exceed 10 per cent, whereas 38.3 per cent of America's do." "The growth of American exports to the Community [E.E.C.] has been remarkable—from 2.8 billion dollars' worth in 1958 to 9 billion dollars' in 1971. All this time America has had a continuous and major trade surplus with Europe, averaging 1.7 billion dollars a year."

The article went on to say that "during the last seven years U.S. farm exports to Europe have risen 42 per cent while increasing only 26 per cent to the rest of the world." "There is an annual agricultural trade surplus for America worth 1.3 billion dollars."

The United States had expected to improve its foreign trade situation following the realignment of currency parities of some major capitalist countries at the Washington meeting of the Group of Ten in December 1971. The fact is that although Japan revalued the yen parity by 16.88 per cent to the U.S. dollar at that time, U.S. deficit in trade with Japan increased from 3,200 million dollars in

U.S. TRADING AT A DEFICIT

(billions of dollars)



1971 to more than 4,000 million in 1972.

Seymour Melman, Professor of Industrial Engineering at Columbia University, pointed out in his article "Who Needs a War Economy" published in the U.S. weekly *Nation* (November 20, 1972) that the main fact underlying the U.S. foreign trade deficit was the long-time militariza-

tion of its national economy. The article said: "Because talent, money and social energy are concentrated on the military, the civilian technology at the base of the American economy has been depleted. That is the main fact underlying the growing inability of many U.S. industries to compete in the world market and even the domestic market." "As a further

consequence of growing inability to compete, key U.S. industries have been losing their positions in the world market as well. For example, the American machine-tool industry was first in the world until a few years ago; it is now in third place and is also losing the technological edge that is based on innovation in research and design."

Outcome of Revisionist Policies

Soviet Agriculture Worsens

THE Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union on February 3 announced that D.S. Polyansky had been relieved of his office as First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers in charge of agriculture, and V.V. Matskevich of the post of Minister of Agriculture. Polyansky has been demoted to Minister of Agriculture.

In view of the fact that Khrushchov had made a mess of agriculture, when Brezhnev came to power eight years ago he immediately declared that its development was "a key task of our party and people," and pledged that he "will do everything necessary" to see that "agriculture steadily advances." At the same time he made agriculture an important undertaking under his personal direction. He called and personally presided at the plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in March 1965 and July 1970, which were devoted exclusively to agriculture. At the 24th Congress of the C.P.S.U. in 1971, it was boasted that "the extensive and comprehensive programme of further agricultural development" worked out at these plenary meetings "is an invaluable service rendered by the Central Committee [of the C.P.S.U.]

and its Political Bureau and by Comrade Brezhnev himself."

But Brezhnev is no better than Khrushchov in running agriculture. He had to admit at the conclusion of the 8th five-year plan (1965-70) that "the situation in grain production still does not satisfy us," "cotton production has been growing slowly," "the amount of vegetables and fruits being grown is inadequate" and "the demand of the population for livestock produce, and especially meat, is far from being satisfied." On the other hand, he promised "a considerable increase of farm production" in the 9th five-year plan. But, far from any "considerable increase," agriculture continued to decline in the first two years of the 9th five-year plan. The Soviet Union failed to fulfil its 1971 plan for agricultural output value. The 1972 output value was even lower than that of 1971. According to obviously watered down figures released by Soviet official quarters, grain output, which in 1971 was 5.6 million tons less than in 1970, was in 1972 over 13 million tons less than in 1971.

Fairly big natural calamities hit the Soviet Union last year and agricultural production was affected. But the fundamental reason for the failure in Soviet agriculture lies in

the series of revisionist policies pursued by the Soviet revisionist ruling clique.

The Brezhnev clique has truly done "everything necessary" to absolve itself of responsibility for the failure. At one time, it blamed the weather, stressing that such complicated weather conditions had never occurred in the past century. At another, it admitted that the blame should not be laid on the weather alone, that there were organizational shortcomings and that some collective farms and state farms had committed serious mistakes. In so doing, it shifted the responsibility on to cadres at the grass-roots levels. Apparently, this was no good either. The Brezhnev clique had to make scapegoats of First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Polyansky and Minister of Agriculture Matskevich.

Matskevich is no stranger to the Soviet people. When Khrushchov was First Secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee he sacked six Ministers of Agriculture in succession to absolve himself of responsibility for the failure in agriculture. Matskevich, who was among those dismissed, was reinstated after Khrushchov's downfall. Now, this same Matskevich has again met the same fate he did during Khrushchov's time.

Khrushchov's trick did not deceive the Soviet people in his time. Presumably, Brezhnev will fare no better by repeating this trick of Khrushchov's.

VIET NAM

Healing Wounds of War

Workers in north Viet Nam's communication departments and the building industry have launched a vigorous drive to speedily heal the wounds of war.

In their drive for one man to do two men's work, tens of thousands of communication and building workers have pledged to rebuild the fatherland to make it look more magnificent and beautiful. Along communication lines or at construction sites, they are repairing railways, highways, bridges, power plants, houses and other installations hit by U.S. bombing.

The main rail lines have been opened to traffic. Among them are the Hanoi-Vinh, Gia Lam-Haiphong, Tu Son-Dong Dang, Dong Anh-Thai Nguyen, and Dong Anh-Lao Cai lines. Many waterways, including those from Hanoi to Thai Binh, from Hanoi to Nam Dinh, and from Haiphong to Nam Dinh are open to traffic again.

Workers repairing the Gia Lam Bridge in Hanoi have adopted a plan to expedite their work. The first stage of the repair work was completed on January 27. They are now trying to reopen it by the end of February.

Hanoi's house-building workers have filled thousands of craters, cleared away several thousand cubic metres of debris and levelled the ground in Kham Thien, An Duong, Co Loa, Dong Anh, An Vien and other places. They are going to build a large number of houses for the people in the bombed areas.

LAOS

Private Meetings Begin

Phoumi Vongvichit, Plenipotentiary Special Envoy of the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front Prince Souphanouvong and Special Adviser to the Delegation of

the Lao Patriotic Forces at the Official Talks With the Delegation of the Vientiane Side, arrived in Vientiane on February 3.

Earlier, the Lao Patriotic Forces side had proposed to the Vientiane side to hold formal private meetings of the two sides to discuss the ending of the U.S. war of aggression in Laos, a ceasefire and other problems so as to restore peace and national concord. The first formal private meeting was held on January 31.

The spokesman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front on February 3 issued a statement which said:

"At a time when the United States could not but sign the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam which brings favourable conditions for the peaceful settlement of the Lao issue and when the Delegation of the Lao Patriotic Forces proposed at the Vientiane conference a ceasefire throughout Laos to settle military and political problems of concern to both sides, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys made 'nibbling' attacks on the liberated zone under the patriotic forces from the north to the south and particularly on Saravane, Sala Phou Khoun and the perimeters of Sam Thong, and used B-52s to carry out wanton bombing. What is more serious is that at present they have mustered several mobile regiments of the Rightist forces, including Thai battalions, for massive operations in the liberated zone in Attapeu under the patriotic armed forces."

The statement said these acts by U.S. imperialism and the Vientiane Rightists showed that they intend to continue the war and seize military victory so that they can talk from a superior position. It demanded that the Vientiane Rightists end all military adventures and accept the proposals advanced by the Delegation of the Lao Patriotic Forces at the Vientiane talks so as to effect an immediate ceasefire in the whole

country and set up a political consultative council and a new national coalition government.

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

Smith Regime's Provocations Condemned

The U.N. Security Council held five meetings from January 29 to February 2 to discuss the grave situation resulting from the closing of Rhodesia's border with Zambia and the military harassment by the Rhodesian white racist regime.

After representatives from many Asian, African and Latin American countries in their speeches expressed support for Zambia and condemned the Smith regime, the Council adopted two resolutions.

The first resolution points out: The Security Council held that the recent provocative and aggressive acts perpetrated by the illegal regime of Rhodesia against the Republic of Zambia have aggravated the situation on the Zambian border. It was deeply disturbed by the continued illegal presence and the intensified military intervention of South Africa in Rhodesia and also the deployment of South African armed forces on the border with Zambia which have seriously threatened the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia and other neighbouring African states.

The resolution says that the Security Council reaffirms the inalienable right of the Zimbabwe people of self-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights as set forth in the U.N. Charter.

It condemns all the measures of provocation and aggression against Zambia by the Rhodesian racist regime, and also condemns all measures of political repression, which violate fundamental freedoms and rights of the Zimbabwe people.

It also condemns the continued presence of South African military and armed forces in Rhodesia, and demands the immediate and total withdrawal of South African milita-

ry and armed forces from Rhodesia and from the border of that territory with Zambia.

It decides to dispatch immediately a special mission, consisting of four members of the Security Council, to assess the situation in the border area of Zambia and requests the mission to report to the Council.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 in favour to none against, with 2 abstentions (Britain and U.S.A.).

The second resolution commends Zambia for its decision to sever all remaining economic and trade relations with Rhodesia. It decides to entrust the special mission set up in accordance with the provisions of the first resolution to assess the needs of Zambia in maintaining alternative systems of road, rail, air and sea communications for the normal flow of traffic, and requests the mission to report to the Security Council.

The second resolution was adopted by a vote of 14 in favour to none against, with one abstention (the Soviet Union).

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Prime Ministers Hold Talks

Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk held talks from January 20-23 in Wellington, capital of New Zealand.

The communique issued after the talks said that they discussed questions on bilateral relations between both countries and a number of international questions of concern to them.

The communique said: "The two Prime Ministers expressed understanding and support for the desire of the members of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) to limit outside interference in the affairs of Southeast Asia, and sympathy for their efforts to make the area a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality."

"The Prime Ministers expressed their intention to work with their Asian and Pacific neighbours in making adjustments to existing arrangements and seeking new forms of co-operation that took full account of the present realities of the situa-

tion in Asia and the Pacific." Western news agencies reported that answering questions by newsmen whether the two countries still stay in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization or not, Whitlam said: "We'll just have to wait and see."

The communique also said that the two Prime Ministers "recalled that since their governments came to power, Australia and New Zealand had both recognized and established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, and they indicated that both were anxious to develop friendly co-operation with that country."

Referring to bilateral relations, the communique noted that the two sides indicated their intention to work for the collaboration on all matters—political, economic, defence, social and cultural—particularly in economic affairs. It said the Prime Ministers discussed the impact of the enlarged West European Common Market on the trading interests of both countries.

U.S. AND BRITAIN

Summit Meeting

U.S. President Nixon and British Prime Minister Heath held two-day talks in the White House, Washington, and in Camp David on February 1 and 2.

These were the first talks Heath had with the U.S. President as the head of a Common Market member state since Britain's formal entrance into that community. The two sides discussed relations between the United States and the enlarged Common Market, trade and monetary issues in the capitalist world, European defence and mutual relations.

The economic strength of the Common Market since it was enlarged from 6 to 9 members has relatively increased. It is speeding up preparations to create an economic and monetary union and is constantly adjusting its members' economic and foreign policies. This has brought growing uneasiness on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union. The former had strongly desired that Britain play a conciliatory role in relations between the U.S. and the Common Market through the

recent talks, so as to ease the contradictions between them.

Both the U.S. President and the British Prime Minister admitted that the trade and monetary issues, which took up most of the time during the talks, were "serious and urgent." Nixon had stated before the talks that the United States and Western Europe either compete in a constructive way or "engage in economic confrontation that could leave bitterness and which could harm us both." Heath pointed out on February 1: "You have your complaints about some of our European trade practices. We for our part have very real grievances about United States trade barriers." He said: "I do not underestimate the differences that remain, but I am convinced that it is in the interest of us all to reach an early solution." AFP reported that after the talks, both sides "have already agreed that economic rivalry between the U.S. and the Common Market must not be allowed to weaken Atlantic solidarity on the eve of major East-West negotiations." Reuter reported on February 3 that the two sides "have clarified trade differences and established a good understanding" but "no substantive agreements" had been reached.

Referring to European defence and related problems like the "European Security and Co-operation Conference" and "mutual and balanced forces reduction in Central Europe," Heath stressed in a February 1 speech: "Until real detente has been reached, it would be foolish for Western powers to weaken the solidarity or military power of our alliance." He hoped that U.S. troops would continue to stay in Western Europe "to take part in the common defence of the Atlantic partnership." In an interview with newsmen on a U.S. nationwide television programme on February 4, according to an Associated Press report, Heath warned that "unilateral U.S. troop withdrawal from Europe might give the Soviets the green light to extend their influence over the western part of the continent." Heath also

(Continued on p. 23.)

ON THE HOME FRONT

Ancient City of Kashgar

A TIME-HONOURED political, economic and cultural centre in southern Sinkiang, Kashgar has a history of 2,000 years. Farm production and stock-breeding in the suburbs of this city at the foot of the



Pamir Plateau and neighbouring counties are relatively developed. More than a thousand years ago, the famous Silk Road which served as a channel for the exchange of commodities between China and foreign countries went through Kashgar.

The world's earliest silkworm breeder and silk maker, China struck the fancy of people in Central and West Asia as well as in Europe with its beautiful silk fabrics as far back as 2,000 years ago. Later, this trade route for taking silk across the Asian continent became known as the Silk Road.

Ruthless oppression and exploitation by the reactionary ruling classes down through the centuries stifled development of the area up to the time of liberation. Only a few hand-mills operated; modern industry was unknown. For the Uighurs and the other minority peoples in Kashgar, tools for farming and stock-breeding and their daily necessities had to be brought in from outside.

The Party and People's Government showed their great concern for

industrial development in the minority areas after liberation. Large numbers of technicians were sent and equipment brought in from other parts of the country. The Uighurs and other nationalities have built more than 100 medium and small factories turning out textiles, cement, electricity, chemicals, farm machinery, consumer goods, foodstuffs and other industrial products.

A major cotton producer in Sinkiang, the Kashgar area did not produce any cotton cloth in pre-liberation days. A modern cotton mill went into operation in 1960 and has since made over 200 million metres of high-quality cotton cloth.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Kashgar's industry made new progress. The Kashgar Chemical Works which once only made sulphuric acid is now turning out hydrochloric acid, oxygen, carbide and five other chemical products in addition to doubling the annual output of sulphuric acid. This is a result of the efforts made by its workers of different nationalities to improve existing equipment, install a China-made machine for making oxygen and nitrogen and design and erect by their own efforts a complete set of acid-producing equipment.



Kashgar-made embroidered caps ready for delivery.

With Uighurs as its backbone, a contingent of workers from different nationalities is coming up fast. Many former peasants and herdsman have become leading personnel or workers in modern enterprises.

Further progress has also been made in handicrafts. The exquisite embroidered caps characteristic of the Uighur nationality are only one local product now known throughout the country.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the Party's nationalities policy, the ancient city Kashgar has been transformed from a run-down consumer-town into a rising industrial city.

Shanghai's Huaihai Road

ON the eve of the Spring Festival Huaihai Road, one of the busiest streets in Shanghai, was even more lively and bustling. The stores lining both sides of the road were thronged with shoppers. China-made cars streamed by in an endless flow. Happy crowds packed shops, parks, theatres and cinemas.

In semi-colonial old China this road was known only by its foreign name Avenue Joffre. What a change from that to today's Huaihai Road!

Old Shanghai was known as the "adventurers' paradise" and Avenue Joffre was a microcosm. In those days lurid foreign advertisements marred the skyline. Shop windows were crammed with foreign goods

such as lipstick, perfume, nail polish and other expensive cosmetics. Even most of the cigarettes and toilet paper were imported. The Jai Alai Auditorium, the Canidrome, the bars, dance halls, night clubs and other dubious businesses run by foreigners raked in fortunes while they undermined the spiritual well-being of the people. A tiny minority who had money rolled in luxury, guzzling and leading licentious lives while the working people had only the barest necessities. One could always see swarms of ragged beggars in the streets and not uncommon in winter their starved frozen corpses huddled up on the pavement.

The several hundred shops on this road today are socialist enterprises serving the people. The windows and shelves are chock full of China-made goods of all descriptions. For example, the 13,000 items carried by the Shanghai No. 2 Department Store are all domestically made. Shanghai's largest store catering exclusively to women is here. It sells more than 20,000 varieties of goods. The New World Tailor Shop is located about half-way down the street. An

old clerk of the store remarked: "In the old days we snipped and trimmed for madames and mesdemoiselles. Working people never set foot inside. It was considered a good year when the sales reached 10,000 yuan in terms of today's money. Nowadays, more than half of our customers are workers, peasants and soldiers and our monthly sales run to 200,000 yuan." There is a restaurant on this street which in the old society was run by a foreigner. It specialized in Western food for a small clientele and, catering to their licentious night life, it charged double prices after dark. Today, it is the Worker-Peasant Restaurant catering for the broad masses, serving Chinese and Western cuisine to more than a thousand people every day.

In pre-liberation days, this street, like the rest of Shanghai, was plastered with glaring signs: "Cut-rate prices!" "Sale!" "Bargains!" "Value for your money!" Actually, no capitalist suffered a loss and no customer got a bargain. Now, all those spurious offers and fraudulent practices to grab big profits have been

put to an end. Socialist shops and commercial enterprises buy and sell fairly and are responsible for the quality of their goods.

The flourishing market and increasing sales today are the result of making and selling goods the broad masses want, stable prices and higher incomes. Near the No. 2 Department Store is the Harbin Confectionery Works, the biggest candy-cake store on Huaihai Road. Before liberation this shop sold something like a dozen or so *jin* of sweets a day and if 50 *jin* were sold a day it was reckoned doing good business. Now, several thousand *jin* of sweets are sold on an average day and sales reach ten thousand *jin* come a festival or big public holiday. Last year was the eleventh year in succession that Shanghai reaped a bumper harvest, consequently this Spring Festival the market is brisker than ever. Stores and shops along Huaihai Road are fully stocked with all sorts of foodstuffs—candy, biscuits, cakes, fruit, cured meats, game and so on—for customers to pick and choose from in their Lunar New Year shopping.

(Continued from p. 21.)

had made known his wish for the West European countries to assume a larger share of defence costs and Britain's intention not to abandon its nuclear military power.

On mutual relations between the United States and Britain, Heath said after the talks that the "natural relationship" between the two countries would remain. "This is based on history, background, common language, common laws and family connections," he said. Britain's membership in the E.E.C. "doesn't change this relationship," he added.

BRAZIL

Communist Party Leaders Murdered

Carlos Danielli, a leader of the Communist Party of Brazil, was killed in cold blood on December 30, 1972.

Danielli was arrested in the city of Sao Paulo on December 28. The

police confiscated his possessions and letters addressed to him.

Three other leaders of the Communist Party of Brazil, Lincoln Oest, Luis Ghillardin and Lincoln Roque, were arrested and murdered in Guanabara State between last December 20 and 24.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil has issued a statement in this connection strongly condemning these barbarous crimes. The statement called on the Brazilian people to fight against the fascist regime and urged the Communists to heighten their revolutionary vigilance.

SWITZERLAND

Dollar Support Suspended

As announced by the Swiss National Bank, in view of the enormous influx of U.S. dollars and Italian lire into Switzerland, the bank would cease, beginning from January 23, supporting the U.S. dollar on the foreign exchange market.

The day Switzerland took this measure the U.S. dollar plummeted on major money markets in Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Britain. The Swiss National Bank had done this following the rush for Swiss francs on the foreign exchange market.

On January 22, Italy introduced a two-tier foreign exchange system under which the monetary authorities would only continue to control the exchange rate of the lira on the official market but let it float on the free market. Continued pressure on the lira had cost Italy heavy foreign exchange reserve losses in lira support operations. The new measures were designed to avoid this. The move, however, caused turmoil in West European financial markets with large amounts of dollars and lira flooding Switzerland and a heavy demand for Swiss francs. It was in such circumstances that the Swiss Government and central bank made its decision.

Just Off the Press

New Women in New China

(In English)



New Women in New China is a collection of articles about the tremendous changes — political and economic — in the status of Chinese women after liberation.

Their exploits and their new mental outlook are described in accounts of a women's oil extraction team at the Taching Oilfield, the "Iron Girls" team of the famed Tachai Brigade in Shansi Province's Hsiyang County, girls in Kwangchow working high above the ground on live ultra-high-tension power lines, the first group of Chinese women pilots, the first generation of Chinese fisherwomen in charge of production and the fishing vessels, and women bridge-builders.

Several articles are by outstanding Chinese women, including Lu Yu-lan, a nationally known labour heroine; Pasang, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region; and Lin Chiao-chih, an eminent medical specialist.

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